

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

THIS paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Hongkong, or Ten Dollars Forty Cents including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also we have found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The projects, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing circulation. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The fold open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, and progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commends Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point, Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Laertes*, Captain SCALE, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888. 46

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *Amoy*, Captain R. KÖHLER, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888. 72

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Laertes*, Captain SCALE, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888. 76

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Saghalien*, Commandant HUMBERT, expected here on or about SATURDAY, the 21st instant, will be despatched for the above Ports, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888. 78

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

RIGHT PER CENT, DOLLAR LOAN OF 1885.

THIRD AND FINAL DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in conformity with the provisions contained in the Agreement for this Loan, the BONDS of the THIRD and FINAL DRAWING, and INTEREST thereon, are due and payable at the Offices of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, in Hongkong, on the 18th day of January, 1888.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Agents Issuing the Loan,

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1887. 75

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of the BORNEO CO., LD., 15, CAINE ROAD, on

SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

Drawing Room:—CARPETS COVERED WALNUT CHAIRS AND COFFEES, TABLES, CHIFFONIER, MANTEL-Piece, MIRROR, CARVED TABLES, CURTAINS, ENGRAVINGS, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE, &c.

Dining Room:—MORRIS COVERED MAHOGANY CHAIRS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WARDROBE, ELIZABETHAN-STYLE CHAIRS, AND CROCKERY WARE, &c.

Bedrooms:—MAHOGANY AND OAK WARDROBES WITH MIRROR FRONT, OAK CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLES, WARDROBES, IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEPS, CRYSTAL GLASS, &c.

Billiard Room:—BILLIARD TABLE, by LAMAR & CO., BALLS, COCK-UP AND CUTS, BERGUES, BILLIARD LAMP, &c.

Also, A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO, by B. H. LUMANN.

Terms of Sale:—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888. 79

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALLIE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, Captain J. Phillips, Whaler & Co.

JOHN D. BREWER, Amer. barque, Capt. W. L. Josselyn, Russell & Co.

MANUEL, Spanish barque, Capt. Estival, Remedios & Co.

TARAPACA, British barque, Captain J. E. McArthur, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 14, 1888:—

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 1,779, W. Dwyer, London October 26, and Singapore January 6, General—ADAMS, BELL & Co.

Laertes, British steamer, 1,311, R. F. Scale, Shanghai January 7, Foochow 11, Amoy 12, and Swatow 13, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

January 14:—

Triton, for Saigon.

Kwong Kap, Chinese cruiser, for Whampoa.

OCEANIC.

Laertes, for Singapore and London.

Triton, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Phra Chom Klao, for Swatow & Bangkok.

Sea Swallow, for Mantung.

Actin, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

Frederic, for Haiphong.

Haitan, for Coast Ports.

Carmarthenshire, for Foochow.

Soochow, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Carmarthenshire, from London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Denney and 2 children, Mrs. Sinclair and child, Messrs Robinson and Palmer, and 160 Chinese.

Per Laertes, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs A. B. Heath and M. Heath, and 15 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Triton, for Saigon, 110 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Laertes, for Singapore, 791 Chinese.

Per Triton, for Amoy, 1 European, and 70 Chinese.

Per Phra Chom Klao, for Swatow, 120 Chinese.

Per Sea Swallow, for Mantung, 2 Chinese.

Per Actin, for Hoihow, 100 Chinese.

Per Frederic, for Haiphong, 30 Chinese.

Per Haitan, for Swatow, 2 Europeans, and 160 Chinese.

Per Carmarthenshire, for Foochow, 8 Chinese.

Per Soochow, for Hoihow, 7 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Laertes* reports: Had fresh winds and fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS & LONDON.—

For Laertes, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 14th inst.

For Hoihow & Pakhoi.—

For Actin, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 14th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

For Triton, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 16th inst.

For SAIGON.—

For Triton, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 16th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

For Triton, at 9.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

For NORDEN, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—

For Triton, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Dijon* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, the Australian Colonies, Pondicherry, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malacca, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of departure:—

10 a.m.—Money Order Office closes.

2 p.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3 p.m.—Mail closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 p.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 3.30 p.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 p.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before departure:—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes, except the NIGHT BOX, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure:—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Bombay, via Straits.	Zambesi (s).	Supmar.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	January 16, at 3 p.m.
Bombay, and Ports of Call.	Neckar (s).	Neckar.	Norddeutscher Lloyd.	January 23, at 4 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal.	Laertes (s).	Laertes.	Butterfield & Swire.	January 15, at 3 p.m.
London, and Ports of Call.	Satelo (s).	Satelo.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	January 17, at 4 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal.	Hector (s).	Hector.	Butterfield & Swire.	January 21, at noon.
Marseilles, and Ports of Call.	Dijon (s).	Dijon.	Adams, Bell & Co.	January 20, at daylight.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.	Carmarthenshire (s).	Carmarthenshire.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
New York.	Panama (s).	Panama.	Russell & Co.	January 20, at 4 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Triton (s).	Triton.	Pacific Mail S. Co.	January 21, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	San Pablo (s).	San Pablo.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	February 1, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	Bandanaira.	Bandanaira.	Siemens & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy.	Amoy (s).	Amoy.	Butterfield & Swire.	January 15, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saghalien (s).	Saghalien.	Siemens & Co.	Quick despatch.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay.	Haitan (s).	Haitan.	Siemens & Co.	January 17, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	Phra Chom Klao (s).	Phra Chom Klao.	Douglas Laing & Co.	Jan. 16, at daylight.
Swatow and Bangkok.	Tannadice (s).	Tannadice.	Russell & Co.	January 17, at daylight.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Atyasia (s).	Atyasia.	Adams, Bell & Co.	January 27, at 3 p.m.
Vancouver (B.C.), via Yokohama.	Atyasia (s).	Atyasia.	Adams, Bell & Co.	January 27, at 3 p.m.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 14, 1888.

Stocks.	Nos. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per Last Report.	Balance, &c.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, &c.
BANKS.							
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	50,000	125	all	\$ 3,930,000	\$ 8,228.50	30/ for 1 year to June 30/87	\$155, % prem., buyers
INSURANCES.							
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	25	all	£ 100,000	£ 100,000	Tls. 23.65 for 1886	Tls. 2024, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	25	all	£ 50,000	£ 50,000	Tls. 3.69 7/8 for 1886	Tls. 110, buyers
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	10,000	25	all	£ 25,000	£ 25,000	314, 202.96 20/ for 1886	\$874 per share
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	33.33	25	£ 600,000	£ 245,248.04	20/ for 1886	\$844, buyers
Antonia Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	250	50	£ 250,000	£ 128,771.29	10/ for 1886	\$80
China Insurance Co., Limited.	1,500	1,000	200	£ 28,711 5/8	£ 328,567.40	27.10 for 1886	\$210
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	3,000	250	50	£ 1,000,000	£ 245,738.44	6 for 1886	\$75
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	20	£ 612,000	£ 17,000	...	\$20
Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd.	20,000	100	20	£ 612,000	£ 7,713.40	...	\$18
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	20	£ 612,000	£ 75,832.02	...	\$31; sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.							
H.K. & M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	40,000	2	all	\$ 400,000	\$ 5,911.89	7 1/2 % half year to June 30/87	\$214, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	50	all	\$ 100,000	£ 127,320	115.13	8 %
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited.	18,387 1/2	1	all	£ 1,000	£ 4,387.5	7 % for 1886	124 % dis., sellers
China and Manilla S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,600	10	all	...	...	None	par, nominal
MISCELLANEOUS.							
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	125	all	\$ 1,492.91	\$ 1,492.91	54 % for 1 year to June 30/87	52 % prem.
H.K. & China Gas Co., Limited.	5,100	10	all	£ 1,000	£ 9,177.31	1,557.31 10/ for 1886	1130 per share, buyers, fully paid up
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	3,000	10	all	...	...	...	...
China Sugar Company, Limited.	15,000	10	all	...	...	...	...
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	5,000	25	all	...	...	...	...
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	600	50	all	...	...	...	...
Lucan Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000	10	all	...	...	...	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	50	all	...	...	...	...
Perak Tin Mining & S'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	50	all	...	...	...	...
Gunong & Sunlight Dua Samatan	40,000	10	all	...	...	...	...
H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	17,000	100	all	...	...	...	...
H'kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000	50	all	...	...	...	...
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.	3,800	100	all	...	...	...	...
H.K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	all	...	...	...	...
LOANS.							
Chinese Imperial 1884 1/2 %	8,566 Tls.	500	all	...	...	...	...
" " 1884 1/2 %	318 3/4	500	all	...	...	...	...
" " 1886 7 %	1700,000 Tls.	250	all	...	...	...	...

* Equalization of Dividend Fund.

† Depreciation and Insurance Fund.

‡ At debit.

THE CHINA MAIL.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Phra Chom Klao leaves for Swatow and Bangkok.

Daylight.—Haitan leaves for Coast Ports.

3 p.m.—Laertes leaves for London.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH.—Divine Worship, 11 a.m.—Rev. G. H. Bondfield. Service in Chinese, 2 p.m.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., LL.D.

ST. JAMES'S SERVICES.—The Services for Seamen which have been hitherto held in the Mission Church, Queen's Road, will be held in the future in Union Church. On Sunday and Friday evenings at 7.30. All Seamen are invited to attend.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.

Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—9 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Evening Service, Benediction.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH, Sailors' Home.

Service every Sunday at 6 p.m. Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m. on the Second Sunday; and after the evening Service on the Fourth Sunday of each month. Service every Thursday at 6 p.m.

TEMPERANCE HALL, 7.30 p.m.—Undenominational Meeting.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Zambesi leaves for Bombay, &c.

4 p.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

Miscellaneous.

9 a.m.—H.K. Public School opens.

Goods per Steamer Yangtze unclaimed after Noon subject to rent.

Goods per Taising unclaimed after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 17.—

9 a.m.—A. D. C. Performance at City Hall.

WEDNESDAY, January 18.—

Interest of Chinese Loan of 1885 payable. 9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

SATURDAY, January 21.—

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at the residence of Borneo Co., Ltd., 15, Caine Road.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Christmas Confectionery.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CHOCOLATE CAKES.

BURNT ALMONDS, AND SUNDY SWEETS.

ROSE WATER & OTHER CRACKERS.

NEW SEASON'S CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

Including some CHROMOS OF SWISS AND HOME SCENERY.

Suitable for Framing.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, December 12, 1887. 2419

BIRTH.

On the 14th instant, at Burnbrae, Hongkong, the Wife of Wm. GIBSON BAKER, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Farnie House, Holsburgh, on the 7th ultimo, JANET GRILLIS.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO HAINAN.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

(Special Telegram to China Mail.)

CANTON, 14 January, 11.25 a.m.

Viceroy embarking for Hainan, with four thousand soldiers in nine gunboats.

Our Canton correspondent writes us under yesterday's date:—

It is announced in Canton this morning that the Viceroy of the Two Kwong will proceed to Hainan to-morrow. The occasion of his visit is said to be to restore order in the island. This he will do by punishing the parties who are to be held responsible for the death of his commissioner, Teung Kang Pai, whose assassination is now officially reported.

(From Le Courrier de Haiphong.)

MINISTERIAL CHANGE IN FRANCE.

Hanoi, 7th Jan. 1888.—M. de Mahy, Minister of Marine and Colonies, has resigned, and Admiral Krantz has been appointed in his stead. M. Félix Faure being Under-Secretary of State.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The elections for the tri-annual renewal of a third of the members of the Senate and for the vacant seats among the re-remaining two-thirds have taken place; 63 Republicans and 21 Conservatives were elected. The Conservatives lost four seats.

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We are glad to have given our morning contemporary an opportunity for setting forth its views on the important question of rendition somewhat more clearly than was done in a recent article. We have now simply to point out that we were not the only parties who considered the evidence in a recent case tainted. The Acting Governor of Hongkong, on the advice of the legal adviser in the Executive, declared that he considered the evidence tainted and not such as to warrant rendition. Two previous charges against the same man had broken down, and the history of the whole case was such as to lead any unbiased person to consider the course taken by this Government a right one. As to deportation we do not recommend it for love of the system, but as a *pia aller*; and if it is only resorted to when a trustworthy Inspector of Police declares that a vagabond is dangerous to the peace of the Colony, there is not much likelihood of abuse. Of course, to rendition the criminals would be a more satisfactory mode of procedure; but as long as the officials at Canton are induced with sentiments like those which led the Viceroy of the Two Kwang to endorse such a justification of the violation of foreign territory as appeared in his recent proclamation, we fear that the results of rendition cases, will, for a long time to come, prove unsatisfactory as they have almost invariably proved in the past.

There is not, we regret to say, any appearance as yet of the spread of small-pox in the city having been checked. On the contrary, it is but too evident that the number of cases under treatment is daily increasing. Among the Chinese population the Sanitary Staff have had, since the commencement of the year, far more work in connection with the epidemic than they could properly undertake, and although every effort has been made to do whatever could be done in order to restrict the area of contagion, it is clear that these efforts have been far from sufficient to meet the urgent necessities of the case. Were the Chinese ready to assist the Sanitary Staff in their work, the difficulty in carrying out the necessary precautionary measures would be to a great extent removed, but as the reverse is the actual state of matters it may easily be conceived that the exertions of a staff so small and so heavily handicapped cannot have much effect. In such cases as come to the notice of the officials the patients are at once despatched to the Tung Wah Hospital, and such measures as can be taken for the disinfection of the houses are immediately carried out. But there can be no doubt that there are many cases—and to these it may be presumed the spread of the disease is chiefly due—which do not come under the notice of the sanitary authorities at all. Scarcely a day passes without some sufferers being brought to the Central Police Station who have been picked up in the streets, where they have been put out to die. The patients are kept in the wretched crowded houses of the lower Chinese quarters until it becomes apparent that they will not recover, and then they are cast into the street. Of course, in these cases the disease has generally gone too far to leave any hope of recovery under hospital treatment, whatever might have been the result had the sufferers obtained such treatment at the first. But the worst effect of this almost incredible disregard for the danger of infection among the Chinese is the alarming extent to which the epidemic is likely to be spread. By it men, women and children have been seen, while unmistakably suffering from small-pox, walking about the streets, riding in rickshas or being carried in chairs; and it is a well-known fact, that many Chinese have of late made their way out of the Colony to go to their native places, when their condition rendered it absolutely necessary, not only for their own safety but for that of their neighbours, that they should be kept either in hospital or in the strictest isolation. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the epidemic is spreading among the European residents in the Colony, and that no little alarm is being felt by them. Whether any immediate steps can or cannot be taken to lessen the danger of infection in the way of enforcing the observance of greater care among the Chinese, it would be well that every possible precaution were taken by the European residents. We understand that the Police Authorities have made arrangements for the vaccination of the members of the Force, and that the same precaution has also been taken with regard to the prisoners in Victoria gaol.

A firm in Shanghai who received an order not long since from the "Long Firm" in Egypt, to whose attempted swindles reference has been made more than once, took the precaution to write to the Credit Lyonnais at Alexandria for information, before sending the consignment asked for, and sent to the Credit Lyonnais the draft they had received from "Dennis & Co." The Credit Lyonnais—whose letter has been kindly shown us—write to say that "Dennis & Co." is a fancy name, the proprietor of it being one C. Constantinopolis, who is a member of a band of swindlers who have been driven out of Europe, and are now using Egypt as a base from which to exploit the East. They succeeded in getting a consignment from a firm at Alexandria, who of course were never paid. These robbers have already been attacked by the Credit Lyonnais and another bank, and many of them, including Dennis & Co., have already fled the country; meanwhile the Bank keeps the draft in order to use it against the drawer, one Zaccarini. "In hopes of obtaining a great satisfaction, for there is no money to be got out of him."

FRAGRANT WATERS 'MURMUR'
That the Sanitary Authorities appear to be now doing their utmost to deal with the Small-pox outbreak, and there is no apparent cause for alarm. That at the same time it is at all times well to adopt precautions, and 'How's your poor arm?' therefore now becomes a most appropriate mode of salutation.

That the season is being varied by 'Vaccination Parties,' and much amusement is being extracted from the arm-scratching developments of the simple operation. That, although it is pleasing to observe how extensively the Chinese have availed themselves of the safeguard of vaccination, it is to be regretted that so little progress has been made in teaching the natives other laws of prudence.

That I sometimes entertain grave doubts whether the Government or the Sanitary Authorities take sufficient pains to impress upon the Chinese the necessity for doing certain things. That the native newspapers must do something towards communicating to the Chinese community the intentions of the Government, but the good effected by proclamations is perhaps less apparent. That, remembering as I do the eagerness which was wont to be shown by provincial townfolk to hear what the Town Drummer or the Bell-man and Street-crier had to announce, I sometimes think that a similar expedient would answer well here, so far as the lower classes are concerned.

That such an official might seem ludicrous enough perhaps, and as he did at Home in the good old days, but he served his purpose well, and so might the Public Crier in the streets and lanes of Tientsin-shan. That although it has been admitted that the Sanitary Board ought to sit in public, the antiquated 'extracts' as they are called before the Public eye, and the professed desire for publicity on the part of the Government suffers thereby. That people are asking whether the Governor or the Chairman of the Board is responsible for such inaction.

That the opening of the Legislative Council was effected by His Excellency without the aids of that 'pomp and circumstance' of display, so dear to the heart of Sir George Bowen. That the contemptible force of a laudatory Address has happily dropped out of the programme, and the only remarks made referred to when and how practical work could best be done.

That this feature of business-like activity, instead of the bandying of nauseating compliments, will be welcomed by every resident. That the list of Ordinances is formidable, but more so in appearance than in reality, as many are merely formal embodiments of the Law Revision Committee's labours. That the Surveyor General has acted often enough upon the authority he already possesses touching verandahs, but probably the law has to be rendered more clear.

That the measure for Tree Preservation aims at a most desirable object, and will do good, if its provisions are properly carried out. That a multiplicity of Ordinances is not sufficient to secure good government: the laws and regulations must be enforced, and a long list could be prepared of those which are now a dead letter.

That I am inclined to think that the Government will overlook the mark in the Ordinances for the Registration of Imports and Exports. That the object is to obtain statistics of trade, not to give power to a Government official to fool with people's merchandise in craft. That I rather doubt the accuracy of the statement made by your morning contemporary, that this bill 'is viewed in a favourable light by the mercantile community,' although perhaps few owners or agents will object to give manifests and invoices.

That to call upon importers and exporters to supply over again the same information given in such manifests and invoices seems unnecessary. That the same fault appears in nearly every Ordinance drafted in this Colony, especially those affecting mercantile affairs, viz., a desire to go beyond the needs of the case and concentrate powers in the hands of Government officials.

That the Chamber of Commerce, as was done in Singapore, will have to 'sit' upon this Bill, and put it into shape. That the Chamber will also have to move again in the matter of our Mail departures, as the exigencies of the new contract threaten to upset fixed hours and fixed days of departure. That the removal of the rock near the Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf should have been accomplished years ago, and it is to be hoped the Wanchai Rocks will be the next to go.

is thus enabled successfully to air his opinions and assert his rights. That it does not, of course, appear quite clear what those rights are; but I was immensely pleased to see how readily that old Salt retorted to his young rival 'If you are not sufficiently liked already, I am at your service again.'

That this little teapot storm may help to revive the drooping interest in yachting, if it accomplishes nothing else. That I have heard some wonderful 'stories' about the progress of the Chinese Customs of Kowloon towards an amicable Hongkong and its Dependencies.

That the genial Commissioner of Customs has created so favourable an impression upon the Governor here, and upon several members of the Executive, that an amalgamation of the two Services, for the benefit of the revenue of His Celestial Majesty, has been seriously mentioned. That no more Pic-nic or Riving parties, clerical or otherwise, are to be permitted to Tai-mo-shan, Malpasan, or elsewhere, unless the picnicers first 'salute' to the Customs.

That these and other wild inventions are flying around like fire-crackers on a Chinese New Year's Day, and that apparently some hidden influence is at work to produce such terrible aberrations of intellect. That the inviolability of the sacredness of British soil—which I see you and your morning contemporary both uphold, though from different standpoints—is, I verily believe, in good hands when in charge of Governor De Vaux and his Council.

That the Legislative Council does not sit with closed doors, and that any misguided resident who supposes that the restrictions now hinted at are anything but jokes or can become realities while that Council exists, may, at once 'hand in his papers' as a sane man.

That Dr Dobereck's last report may be scientific and valuable in an eminent degree, but I doubt if it will be appreciated by the plain, practical seaman.

That if the worthy Doctor will only drop the personal pronoun—it is but a small affair anyway—and condense his knowledge and observations into a few short and practical rules supplementing what seamen already know through the text books, he will not have lived in vain.

That if the Government are content to continue paying for the printing of elaborate tables, which may be as bulky and heavy to scientific men, but to them only, then the community must get that portion of their taxes against the high privilege of benefiting science and perhaps unkind at large.

That at the same time the object of founding the Hongkong Observatory was to extend our knowledge of tropical storms, so that our ships and our property might be made more safe.

That, in short, Jupiter's Satellites and the other Celestial progenies were not in the contract. That I notice a call is wanted by the Government, to make itself generally useful to the community.

That we have got plenty of a certain kind in the community.

BROWNIE.

DRUMMING AWAY SMALL-POX.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN CANTON.

The following from the pages of a recent *Kuony Po* is a contribution to the world's literature on this subject:—

'Small-pox is due to causes partly internal and partly external to the suffering victim.

The present season, being the driest of the whole year, is peculiarly trying to health. Some of the conditions attendant on a dry atmosphere have an all-potent effect in bringing on malarial diseases, especially small-pox. As already stated in these columns, small-pox has been raging at Kowloon in the district of San U. At the present time it is very prevalent in Canton and Fatsan. Sad to relate, children in great numbers are seized with the malady and deaths are frequent. This last circumstance has induced a certain benevolent and philanthropic gentleman to write us information of the following remedy: "In a case of small-pox do not call in a doctor or resort to drugs. For the incompetent among doctors are more in number than the competent, and there is danger that the treatment administered will rather kill than cure. Refrain therefore from sacrificing life to the ignorance of Quacks. The true remedy is to beat a drum in the presence of the patient. No matter what kind of drum. Several varieties have been tried, and always with the best results."

We acted on the advice sent us and proceeded to beat a drum at the child's bedside. The results were marvellous. The poor-marked forthwith began to show, the child's appetite returned, and as the drum-beating was repeated from day to day, recovery was rapid, and finally by Jamie complete.

The advice contained in the letter above quoted is not yet all given. There is one important addition to be made. If the patient himself beats the drum, 'so much the better.'

The *Kuony Po* paragraphist considers the rationality of this ancient cure to be somewhat difficult of explanation. Still he is not one of those who cannot render a reason. Far from it. He can render two. Writing in the language, if not in the spirit of a modern philosopher, he affirms that it is in strict accord with the laws of nature as we know them, that the music of the drum should charm away small-pox. To appreciate fully the force of the argument requires some little knowledge of etymology. That ancient Chinese dictionary, the *Shih Wen*, renders the character 鼓 'a drum,' and 'to beat a drum' by the word 鼓. Kwoek, which stands for one layer of skin, the outside layer. The reference is said to be to the music of spring. When the rosy-tinted influences of nature are at work, Nature 'thrills out' and 'casts off' her old skin, and the face of the Earth is renewed. The character 鼓 means the act of thrashing out or casting off, as is done in the balmy vernal season, when nature's drum beats and her face changes. If this ultra-philosophical hypothesis is deemed incorrect there is another which peradventure may suffice to account for the facts. 'Evil spirits cause diseases. They do their fell work best in a dry atmosphere such as we are now living in. In fact the present condition of the weather is eminently suited to small-pox devils. They positively revel in it, and nothing serves to drive them away like the beating of a drum.'

The concluding sentence speaks well for the writer's modesty. 'We do not,' he says, 'pride ourselves on the possession of superior knowledge, or if any one has a better explanation to advance, we shall be glad to hear from him. For our own part we are satisfied simply to publish the fact that beating a drum will cure small-pox.'

SHOOTING COMPETITION AT KOWLOON.

The shooting competition between seven Members of the Hongkong Rifle Association and seven Officers of the Northamptonshire Regiment, this afternoon, took place under somewhat unfavourable conditions, the wind being too high to admit of very good shooting. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, ten shots at each. From the commencement the officers scored better than the Rifle Association team, although the latter were making what, under the conditions, was fairly good scoring. Being fifty behind after the firing at the two first ranges was completed the chance of the civilians making up upon their opponents was exceedingly small, and a matters turned out they only fell further behind.

The military marksmen finishing 83 points ahead of them. Major Ellis was Captain of the Military team, and Mr H. J. Tripp, R.N.V., Captain of the Rifle Association team. The following are the detailed scores:—

OFFICERS OF THE 58TH—200 YARDS.
Major Ellis.....5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5
Major Churchill.....5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5
Lieut. Metcalfe.....5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5
Lieut. Smith.....5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5
Lieut. Lloyd.....5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5
Lieut. Prichard.....5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5
Capt. Collinson.....5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5
Total.....300

RIFLE ASSOCIATION—200 YARDS.
Major Tripp.....3 2 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 39
Gen. Gordon.....3 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
Mr Woodin.....3 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
Mr Woodin.....3 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
Mr Murray.....3 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
Mr Andrew.....3 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
Dr Thompson.....3 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
Total.....287

OFFICERS OF THE 58TH—400 YARDS.
Major Ellis.....4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 45
Major Churchill.....4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 45
Lieut. Metcalfe.....4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 45
Lieut. Smith.....4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 45
Lieut. Lloyd.....4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 45
Lieut. Prichard.....4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 45
Capt. Collinson.....4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 45
Total.....310

RIFLE ASSOCIATION—400 YARDS.
Major Tripp.....0 5 5 5 4 5 2 5 4 35
Gen. Gordon.....3 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 43
Mr Woodin.....3 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 43
Mr Woodin.....3 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 43
Mr Murray.....3 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 43
Mr Andrew.....3 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 43
Dr Thompson.....3 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 43
Total.....279

OFFICERS OF THE 58TH—600 YARDS.
Major Ellis.....3 3 4 4 3 2 5 5 2 32
Major Churchill.....3 3 4 4 3 2 5 5 2 32
Lieut. Metcalfe.....3 3 4 4 3 2 5 5 2 32
Lieut. Smith.....3 3 4 4 3 2 5 5 2 32
Lieut. Lloyd.....3 3 4 4 3 2 5 5 2 32
Lieut. Prichard.....3 3 4 4 3 2 5 5 2 32
Capt. Collinson.....3 3 4 4 3 2 5 5 2 32
Total.....260

RIFLE ASSOCIATION—600 YARDS.
Major Tripp.....2 0 5 4 3 0 2 2 4 23
Gen. Gordon.....3 3 3 2 2 5 2 4 20
Mr Woodin.....3 3 3 2 2 5 2 4 20
Mr Woodin.....3 3 3 2 2 5 2 4 20
Mr Murray.....2 0 5 4 3 0 2 2 4 23
Mr Andrew.....3 3 3 2 2 5 2 4 20
Dr Thompson.....3 3 3 2 2 5 2 4 20
Total.....236

AGGREGATE—Officers of the 58th Regiment—885; Rifle Association—802.
ISLAND TOTALS.
200 yards. 400 yards. 600 yards. Total.
Major Ellis.....45 38 120
Major Churchill.....46 42 133
Lieut. Metcalfe.....48 34 125
Lieut. Smith.....49 33 108
Lieut. Lloyd.....48 33 108
Lieut. Prichard.....48 33 108
Capt. Collinson.....48 33 108
Total.....385

Major Tripp.....39 35 23 97
Gen. Gordon.....7 43 23 109
Mr Woodin.....4 38 35 124
Mr Woodin.....4 38 35 124
Mr Murray.....4 38 35 124
Mr Andrew.....4 38 35 124
Dr Thompson.....4 38 35 124
Total.....302

CRICKET MATCH.

A match was played on the Cricket Ground this afternoon between teams representing members over 30 and members under 30 respectively. The former scored an easy victory. The following are the scores:—

OVER 30—1st innings.
M. D. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
A. C. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
Total.....0

OVER 30—2nd innings.
M. D. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
A. C. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
Total.....0

UNDER 30—1st innings.
M. D. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
A. C. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
Total.....0

UNDER 30—2nd innings.
M. D. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
A. C. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
S. A. Graham, c. B. B. Leach.....0
Total.....0

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PROTECTORATE OF CHINESE.
The Bill entitled the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888, which was read a first time in the Legislative Council yesterday, consolidates and amends the various Ordinances that already exist on this subject. The Law Commissioners, who drafted the Bill, recommend, however, the repeal of the following important section:—

'IV. (Sec. 4 of Ord. 8 of 1888).—The Registrar General is, by virtue of his office, and for the execution of this Ordinance, and not otherwise, the protector of Chinese inhabitants within this Colony, and as such is bound to use his best endeavours to prevent the commission of crime, and, if committed, to discover and apprehend the parties guilty thereof, and generally to watch over and protect the said Chinese inhabitants; and for the purposes aforesaid, he is empowered to enter at any reasonable time or times, as he shall think fit, any building or place within this Colony, or vessel or boat sover within the waters of the same or adjacent thereto, if such building, vessel or boat shall then have any Chinaman within or on board of the same.'

They also recommend the repeal of the section empowering an officer to recover out of rents and profits of houses any fine imposed under this Ordinance (the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance).

THE LOCAL DELIVERY OF CIRCULARS &c.
The following Government Notification appears in the *Government Gazette* of this date:—

The following rules for the local delivery at reduced rates of postage of Circulars &c., have been made by the Governor in Council under Sections 8 and 10 of *The Post Office Ordinance No. 1 of 1887*.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th January, 1888.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., for addresses in Hongkong or the Ports of China, in batches of not less than ten to uniform size and weight, may be sent to the Post Office uncancelled, the postage at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with non-box holders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.

2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or China, must be prepaid two cents each in stamps as herebefore.

3. Circulars, &c., must not exceed 2 ounces each in weight. Patterns, Almanacs, &c., must be under 4 ounces each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.

4. Envelopes containing patterns, &c., may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.

5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, on such covers as are not addressed to heads of houses, the addressee's residence or place of business must be added. Incompletely addressed covers will be returned to the sender for address.

6. It must be understood the above-mentioned classes of correspondence will invariably be delivered at places of business unless special arrangement is made for delivery at private houses. Such arrangements can only be made subject to the general work of the Post Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 12th, 1888.

any agreement (if the book be published) between the printer and the publisher thereof, be delivered free of any charge, claim or demand whatsoever by the printer, bound, sewed, or stitched together, and upon the best paper on which the same shall be printed or lithographed, at such place and to such Office as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall, by notification in the *Government Gazette*, from time to time direct. The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply him with all maps, prints and engravings, finished and coloured as aforesaid, which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

Such Officer shall thereupon give a receipt in writing for the copies so received. One of such copies shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, another copy shall be disposed of as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall think fit, to be by general or special order, direct, and the remaining copy shall, after a memorandum containing particulars respecting the book shall have been registered, be deposited in such public library, or be otherwise disposed of, as the Governor shall from time to time determine.

THE CATHEDRAL ORDINANCE, 1888.
The following are the principal provisions of the Cathedral Ordinance, 1888, read a first time in the Legislative Council yesterday:—

1. The Trustees of Saint John's Cathedral Church at Victoria in this Colony under Ordinance No. 2 of 1847 and No. 3 of 1860, and their successors from time to time to be appointed or elected under this Ordinance, shall be a body corporate by the name of the Trustees of Saint John's Cathedral Church at Hongkong, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to purchase, hold, take and enjoy to themselves and their successors all houses, buildings, and lands which they may require for the purposes of the said Cathedral Church, and shall sue and may sue and be sued in their corporate name in all Courts.

2. The corporation is created for the purpose of maintaining the said Church for religious worship according to the rites and usages of the Church of England.

3. The said Church and the land thereunto belonging, the boundaries of which are set out in the Schedule to this Ordinance, are hereby vested in the said corporation, subject to a right of way over the public road running through the said land as shown in the plan prepared by the Surveyor General, and as the same shall be sealed with the seal of the Colony which plan shall be kept at the Land Office.

[Then follow regulations with regard to the Trustees and the management of the Church.]

The following are the chief regulations for the management of the church:—

14. The Trustees may call a General Meeting of Saint-holders at any time, and shall call such a meeting within fourteen days after receiving any requisition in writing to that effect signed by not less than twenty Saint-holders.

17. The allotment of sittings in the Church in force at the time of coming into operation of this Ordinance shall be continued until the same shall be altered under the provisions of this Ordinance. And such allotment and all future allotments shall be subject to the following reservations of sittings, for which no rent shall be charged, namely:—

(1.) One third part of the whole number of the sittings in the Church for the use of the poorer classes of the community.

(2.) Such sittings for the Governor of the Colony, the Colonial Chaplain and his family, the Officer Commanding the troops, and Officers of the garrison as the Trustees shall deem sufficient and may be able to provide.

18. The Trustees shall make arrangements for placing the said Church at the disposal of any Military Chaplain forarrison services at such hours as may not interfere with the usual and ordinary services of the Church.

NAPOLÉON'S FORTUNE.
THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF HIS FABULOUS WEALTH.
One of the most remarkable historical incidents of this century was the disappearance of the Emperor Napoleon's enormous fortune. In 1810 he was far and away the richest individual in the world. He came out of the Italian campaign ended in 1800 with \$4,000,000, according to his own account. This he maintained was his private property. Taking the statements he made to his friends a good deal at St. Helena, he must have had hidden away the enormous sum of \$40,000,000, or 200,000,000 francs! This would make him very much the wealthiest man in the world, for that sum then was equal in influence to \$200,000,000 now. No sovereign of his time could begin to approach him in personal fortune. Marshal Soult, the last of Imperial Marshals (who died in November, 1861, just about a year before the great auction of the Duke of Wellington), told a venerable French officer, who repeated it to the writer, that when the Emperor went to Elba he had 60,000,000 francs covered up in Paris alone.

Of the \$12,000,000 hard cash paid over at one time by the United States to Napoleon as First Consul in 1803, it was common rumour—not very generally believed at the time, however—that 7,500,000 francs of the sum was never accounted for in voucher. This might easily have been. Napoleon was then First Consul for life. He could do just what he chose, and nobody dared call him to account.

It is not very difficult to hide money in large sums, so it cannot be said that the search ever so careful. Ferdinand Ward has some millions thus covered up, and no human being has ever yet found a clue to the stolen treasure. It was said and believed by many people, too, that Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, had a sum in his bank belonging to Napoleon I, which he would have turned over to him had he succeeded in getting away to the United States after Waterloo, as he tried to do. Louis XVIII, through his Minister of Finance, did all in his power to discover this hidden treasure, but those who knew would never tell. They probably took it themselves when the Emperor died in 1821. But it is a very interesting and romantic story, the disappearance absolutely of the greatest fortune in the world's history up to that time, leaving not a trace behind.—*Washington Herald.*

If Ferdinand of Bulgaria really wishes to make his reign a success he should engage Bodoif Bili for a short season.—*Newspaper News.*

Ever if a boy is always whistling 'I want to be an actor,' it is just as well to keep the precious part on the top shelf.—*Times.*

IN ROMANIA.
I am rich, who says nay?
I have bread and salt, day,
Water from the mountain lake,
Woman's lips to kiss at will,
Rumour, and touch of moss,
Treasures free from rust or loss—
Why should not my life be gay?
I am rich; who says nay?

I am rich; who says nay?
I have bread and salt, day,
Water from the mountain lake,
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Treasures free from rust or loss—
Why should not my life be gay?
I am rich; who says nay?

BYGONES.
You doubt and fear that once we knew,
Ye bitter words, of anger born;
Ye thoughts unkind, and deeds untrue,
Ye feelings of mistrust and scorn;
Against your memory we rebel—
We have outlived your foolish day—
No longer in our hearts you dwell—
Bygones! Bygones! pass away!

But oh, ye joyous smiles and tears,
Endearments fond, and pleasures pure,
Ye hopes of life's first budding years,
Ye loves that seemed too bright to last—
Ye charities and words of peace,
Affection's sunshine after rain—
Oh never let your blessings cease—
Bygones! Bygones! come again!

There is a girl in Omaha with hair so red
that a black horse has been known to turn
white on seeing it.—*Omaha Herald.*
"Yes," remarked old Growlwell, "cleanliness may be next to godliness, but landlowness is about as near devilishness as anything I know of."—*Lovell's Column.*

This steamer which took Jay Gould over the ocean encountered a severe hurricane. Jay is a great man. He can raise the wind on water on the ocean as well as on the land.—*Boston Transcript.*

